

DSA Midterm

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Q 1

- a 1 True
- b 2 True
- c 3 True
- d 4 True
- e 5 True
- f 6 True
- g 7 True
- h 8 ~~True~~ False → should give same value for same key
- i 9 False
- j 10 True

Q 2. (a), (c), (b)

Q 3. (b), (d),

Q 4. (b), (c), (d)

Q 5. (c), (d) \rightarrow depends on the hash function too,
here I marked (d) assuming that the
hash function is sufficiently a ~~random~~
uniform ~~generator~~ distributor, (a) \rightarrow always added at
start

Q 6. (d), (b),

Q7

b] $f(n) = \omega(g(n))$ and
 $h(n) = \Omega(g(n))$

To prove, $\beta(n) = \omega(h(n))$

By definition,

① $f(n) \geq c_1 g(n)$ where $c_1 > 0$ &
 $n > n_0$

also,

② $c_2 g(n) \leq h(n) \leq c_3 g(n)$ where
 $c_2, c_3 > 0$
 $n > n_0$

From ① + ②

$c_3 f(n) \geq c_3 c_1 g(n) \geq c_1 h(n)$

Divide by c_1 ,

$c_3 f(n) \geq c_1 h(n)$

Let $k = c_1 \cdot c_3$

i. We have the form

$$h(n) \leq k \cdot f(n) \text{ where } k > 0$$

and $n > n_0$

ii. $\frac{1}{k} h(n) \leq f(n)$ where $\frac{1}{k} > 0$

iii. By definition,

$$f(n) \text{ is } \Omega(h(n)).$$

a) i. To prove $n = \omega(\sqrt{n})$

ii. To prove $n > c\sqrt{n}$

for $n=4$ and $c=1.5$,
 $LHS = 4$, $RHS = 1.5 \times 2 < 4$

\therefore We find one c and n pair for
which $n > c\sqrt{n}$

$$n = \omega(\sqrt{n})$$

~~(B)~~

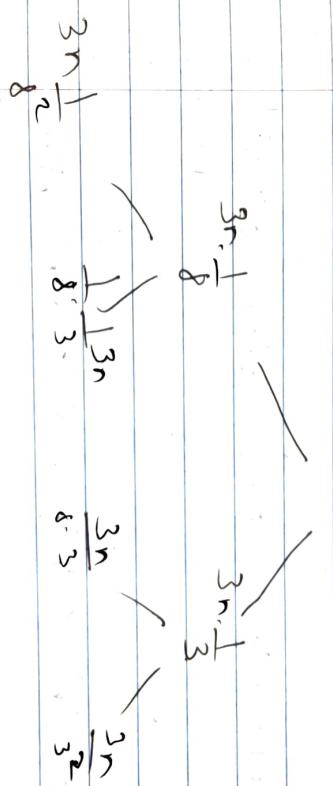
$$[8, 8] \quad T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + 3n$$

$$T(n/8) = T\left(\frac{n}{8^2}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{8 \cdot 3}\right) + \frac{3n}{8}$$

$$T\left(\frac{n}{3^2}\right) = T\left(\frac{n}{8^3}\right) + T\left(\frac{3n}{8}\right) + \frac{3n}{3}$$

$$\therefore T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{8^2}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{8 \cdot 3}\right) + T\left(\frac{3n}{8^3}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{8 \cdot 3^2}\right)$$

$$+ T\left(\frac{n}{3^2}\right) + \cancel{3n} + \frac{11n}{8}$$



We see that the tree is imbalanced as follows

$$T\left(\frac{n}{8 \cdot 3}\right) = T\left(\frac{n}{8^2 \cdot 3}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{8 \cdot 3^2}\right) + \frac{3n}{8 \cdot 3}$$

Considering only the extreme left and right subtrees,

$$T\left(\frac{n}{8^2}\right) = T\left(\frac{n}{8^3}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{8^2 \cdot 3}\right) + \frac{3 \cdot n}{8^2}$$

Upper bound is $O(n)$

$$T\left(\frac{n}{3^2}\right) = T\left(\frac{n}{3^3}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{3^2 \cdot 3}\right) + \frac{3n}{3^2}$$

89]

71	25	40	7	60	13	20	80
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71	25	40	7	60	13	20	80
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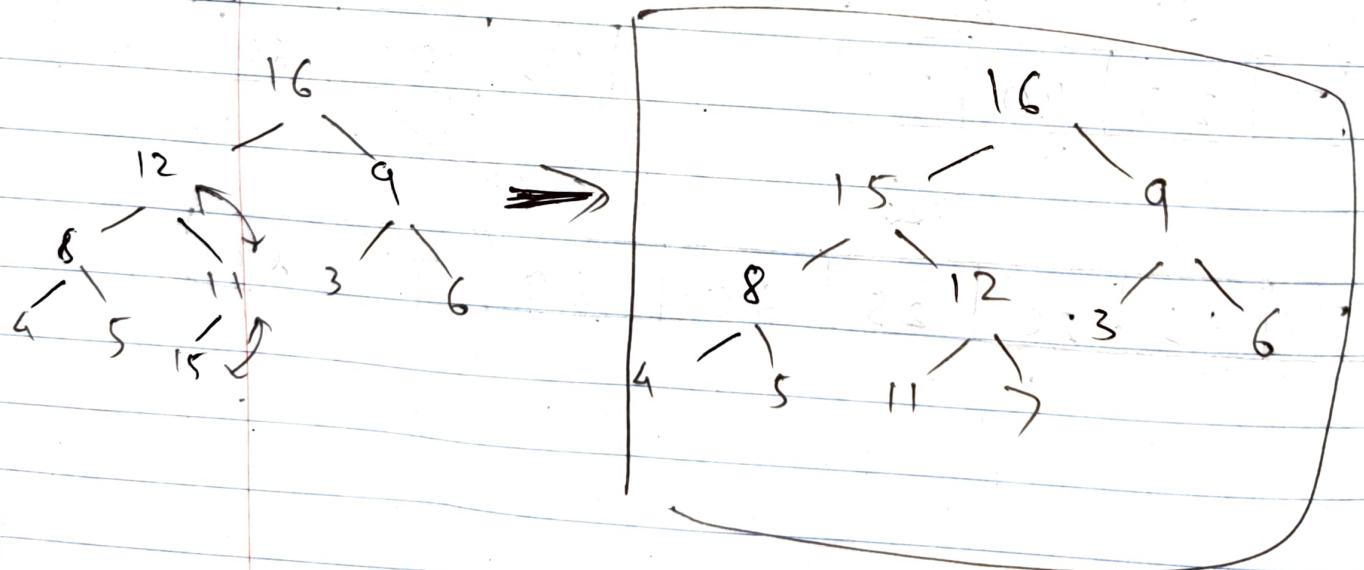
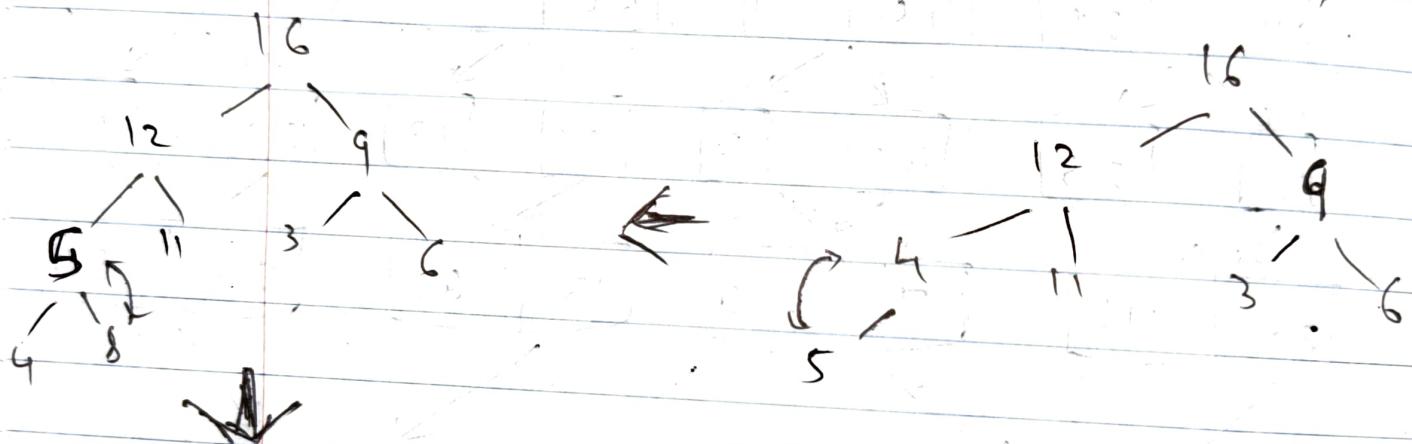
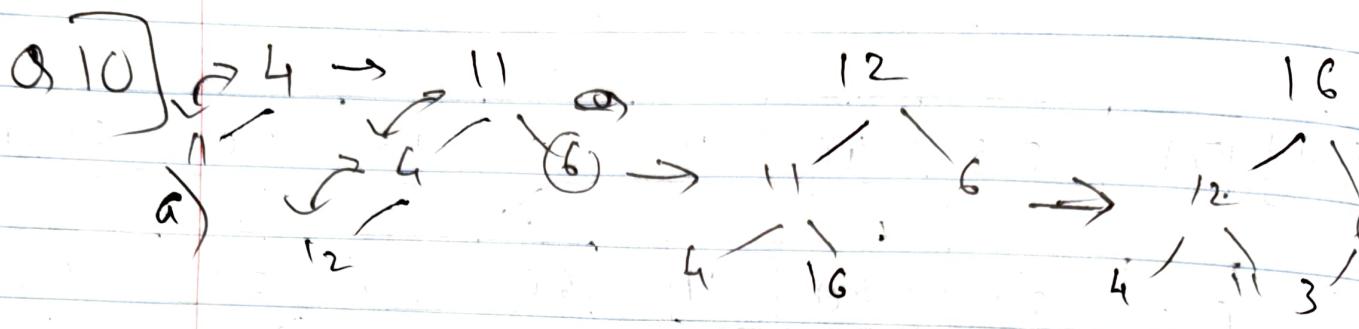
71	25	40	7	60	13	20	80
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71	25	40	7	60	13	20	80
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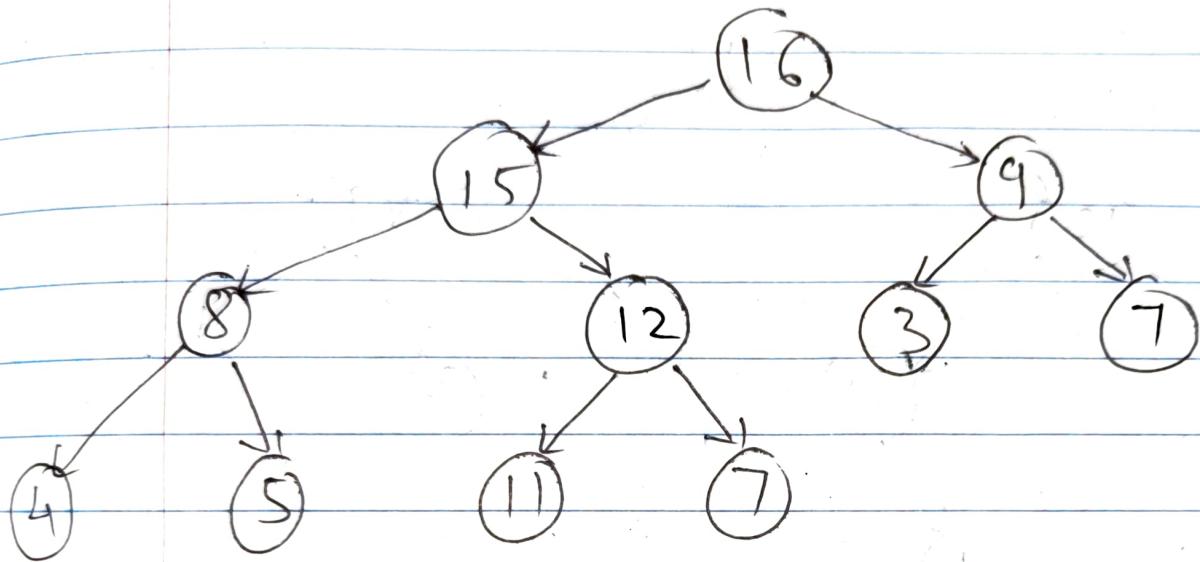
25	71	7	40	13	60	20	80
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7	25	40	71	13	20	60	80
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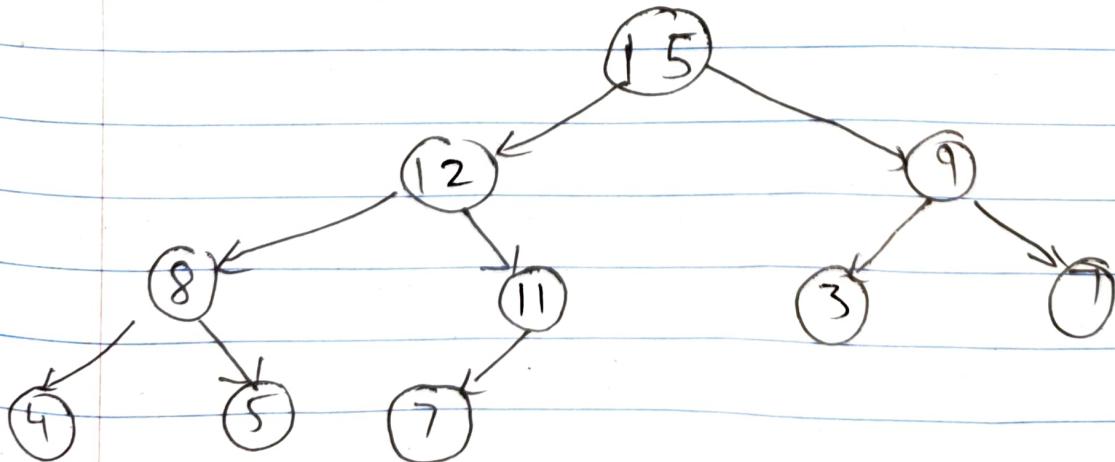
7	13	20	25	40	60	71	80
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a) ∴ Final max-heap built from the array:

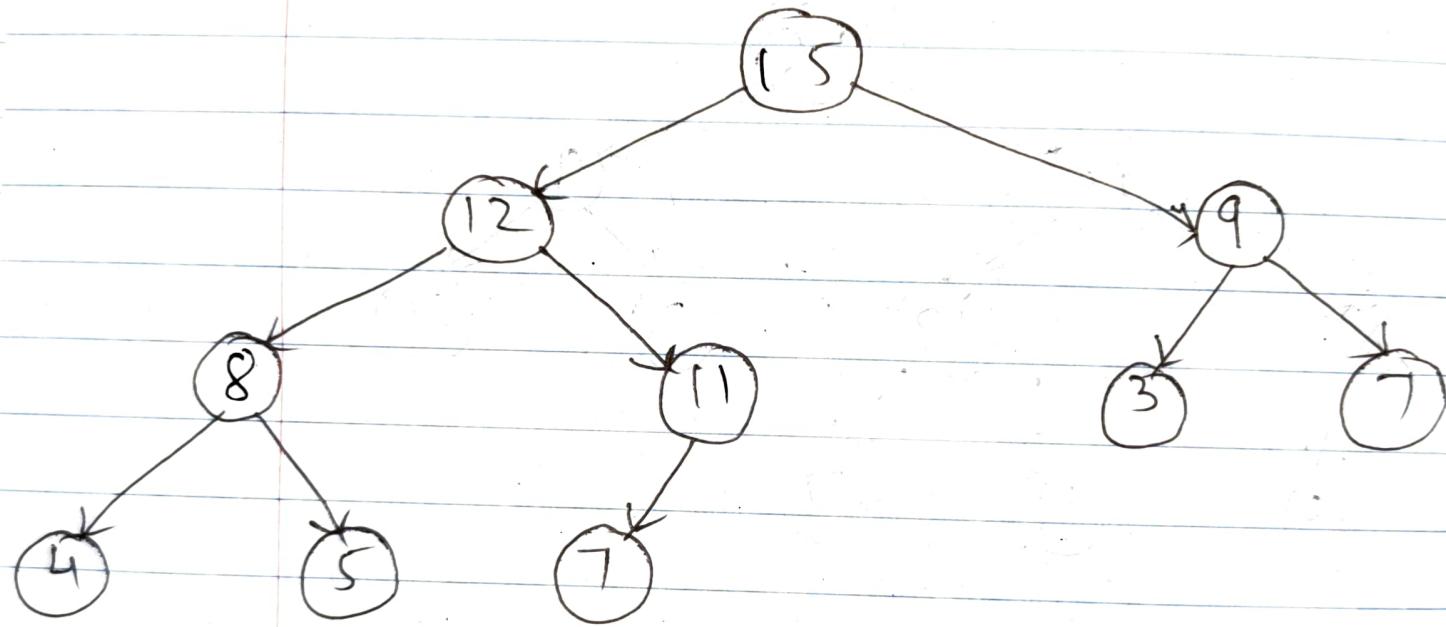


b) First we extract max & replace it with last element, graph looks like:



Now, we add 10 at last position, we see

that the tree is still max-heap
by default. Final tree is:



Q/11 Min (A, n)

~~#~~def~~~~

if $n > 1$

if $A[1] > A[2]$

min = $A[2]$

else

min = $A[1]$

for i from ~~n-2~~ $n-(n-2)+1$ to n

while i $\leq n$

if min $< A[i]$
do nothing

else

min = $A[i]$

i++

else if $n == 1$

return $A[1]$

else return "n is 0"

Loop Invariant

Here, min is always smaller than or equal to all the elements in the array on the left.

Initialization → at the beginning, loop starts at index 3 and min holds the smaller of the first two elements

Maintenance → On every iteration, the min element is compared to the ith element and thus is maintained to be minimum (by swapping if necessary). Termination → When the loop terminates,

the algorithm has traversed through the array, thus we are at the last element. Thus, from the loop invariant condition, min will hold the smallest element among all the elements to the left, i.e., the entire array.

Q 13

b) The probability is 1

Since the hash functions output hash table slot from 1 to m ,

The minimum hash slot generated will be $1 + 1 = 2$

and the maximum will be $m + m = 2m$.

This range lies between $1 \leq j \leq 2m$

\therefore Probability is 1

c) Unsuccessful search